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Hiroyoshi OHASHI^a, Tomoyuki NEMOTO^b and Kazuaki OHASHI^c: **Identity of *Lespedeza anthobotrya* Ricker and *L. bracteolata* Ricker (*Leguminosae*)**

Ricker の記載したマメ科ハギ属 2 種の正体 (大橋広好^a, 根本智行^b, 大橋一晶^c)

Summary: Identity of *Lespedeza anthobotrya* Ricker described from a native plant collected in Gifu Prefecture, central Japan, and *L. bracteolata* Ricker from a cultivated plant in California, western USA, are clarified. Examination of each holotype of the two species indicates that the former is confirmed to be *L. cyrtobotrya* Miq. and the latter is recognized as identical with *L. buergeri* Miq.

Ricker (1942, 1946) described many new species of *Lespedeza* from Asia, in which most of them are from China but a few are from Afghanistan, Japan or United States of America, although the last was supposed to be a naturalized species from China or Korea. He described these species usually based only on a single collection of herbarium specimen(s) mostly in A, GH, or NY. Almost all the species of the genus *Lespedeza* in general show wide range of continuous morphological variation in vegetative organs, inflorescences, and various characters of reproductive organs, hence delimitation of the species usually needs multiple herbarium specimens for comparison with related species. Moreover,

species to the subgenus *Macrolespedeza* often produce interspecific hybrids which make classification of the species difficult and complicated. Unfortunately, species described by Ricker are, in many instances, difficult to evaluate, because his species are often delimited by morphologically variable characters and based on insufficient material, usually a single collection, for reexamination of the characteristics. So far, Hatusima (1967), Akiyama (1988) and Li and Chen (1995) treated many of Ricker's species as imperfectly known species or questionable species because of less information on these species and judgement based solely on his description.

After examination of each holotype of *Lespedeza anthobotrya* Ricker (Fig. 1) and *L. bracteolata* Ricker (Fig. 2), this paper reports our identification of two species described by Ricker from Japan and United States of America. Most of Ricker's species from China are treated in other papers (Ohashi et al. in preparation).

1. *Lespedeza anthobotrya* Ricker

Lespedeza anthobotrya Ricker was

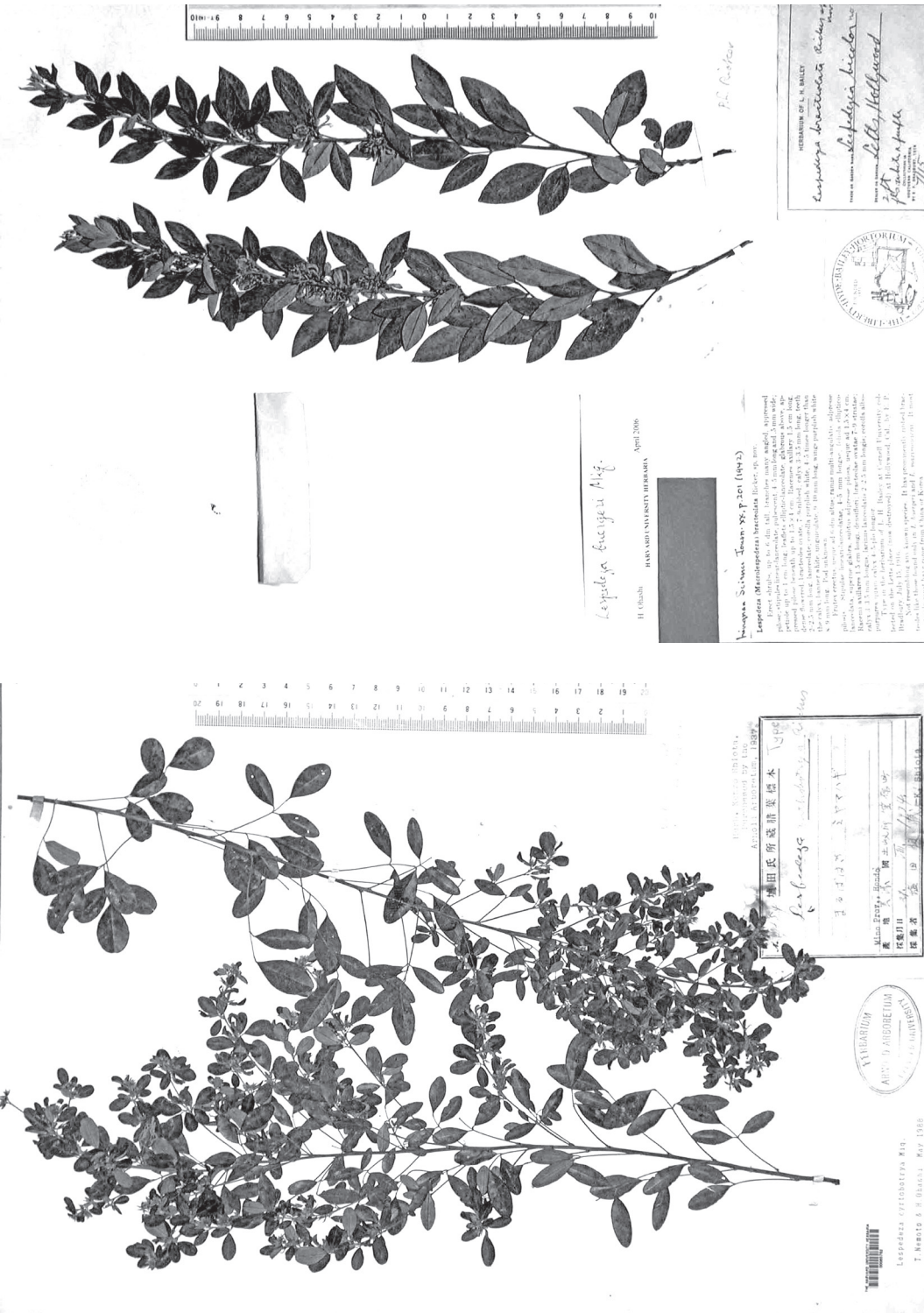


Fig. 1. Holotype of *Lеспедеза anthobotrya* Ricker in A.

Fig. 2. Holotype of *Lеспедеза bracteolata* Ricker in BH.

described from a specimen collected in Gifu Prefecture, Japan on 29 Aug. 1934. Ricker suggested the new species similar to *L. satsumensis* Nakai in having “much thinner and somewhat narrower leaflets and stems not tomentose”, and also to *L. cyrtobotrya* Miq. in having “nearly sessile flower clusters”. Judging from the original description, however, Hatusima (1967) suggested the species as a synonym of *L. cyrtobotrya* Miq. and afterward Akiyama (1988) referred it to this species. Although Ricker (1946) distinguished his species by the shape and texture of leaflets, the hairiness of stem, the inflorescence and calyx, the holotype of *L. anthobotrya* Ricker in A (Fig. 1) indicates the identity of it with *L. cyrtobotrya* as pointed out by Akiyama.

Lespedeza cyrtobotrya Miq. in Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd. Bat. **3**: 48 (1867) & Prolus. Fl. Jap. 236 (1867); Hatus. in Mem. Fac. Agr. Kagoshima Univ. **6**: 10 (1967); Akiyama in Univ. Mus. Univ. Tokyo Bull. (33): 104 (1988).

L. anthobotrya Ricker in Amer. J. Bot. **33**: 257 (1946) [Type: Japan. Mino Prov. (= Gifu Pref.). Toki-gun, Kasahara-machi. 29 Aug. 1934. Kenzo Shiota (A)]. [Fig.1]

2. *Lespedeza bracteolata* Ricker

Subgenus *Macrolespedeza* of the genus *Lespedeza* occurs naturally in East Asia: China, E. India, Japan, Korea, Russia Far East and Taiwan, but there is a species described from a cultivated plant in the USA. It is *Lespedeza bracteolata* Ricker (Fig. 2) based on a single herbarium specimen collected on “Letts place (now destroyed) at Hollywood, California” kept in L. H. Bailey Herbarium at Cornell University. This species was characterized by Ricker (1942) as follows: “Not resembling any known species. It

has prominently ribbed bracteoles like those found only in *L. buergeri* and *L. maximowiczii*. It most certainly must have come from China or Korea”. This species has been neglected in floras of the East Asian countries in revisional works on the genus (Lee 1966, Hatusima 1967, Li and Chen 1995) except Akiyama (1988) who listed it as an imperfectly known taxon. It is, however, definitely referable to *L. buergeri* Miq. The bracteoles of holotype of *L. bracteolata* Ricker appear to be included in variation range of those of *L. buergeri*. *Lespedeza buergeri* is distributed in China and Japan, not in Korea, although Ricker supposed *L. bracteolata* as native in China or Korea.

As far as we examined, this result indicates the first record of *Lespedeza buergeri* naturalized in North America.

Lespedeza buergeri Miq. in Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd. Bat. **3**: 47 (1867) & Prolus. Fl. Jap. 235 (1867).

L. bracteolata Ricker in Lingnan Sci. J. **20**: 201 (1942), syn. nov. [Type: Southern California. Hollywood, Letts. 15 July 1916. 2ft. fls. white & purple. E. P. Bradbury (BH)]. [Fig. 2]

We thank A and GH, BH and TI for examination of specimens in their care.

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Ricker はアジアから多数のハギ属の新種を記載したが、そのほとんどが1点だけの押し葉標本（多くは A, GH あるいは NY）をタイプとして記載されたものであった。さらに形態変異の多い形質を新種の判別形質としてとりあげたことが多かった。このためその後の研究では彼の種は多くが不明種として扱われている。ここでは日本産標本から記載された *Lespedeza anthobotrya* Ricker とハリウッド産で中国か朝鮮原産とされる標本で記載された *L. bracteolata* Ricker について検討した結果をまとめた。*Lespedeza anthobotrya* は岐阜県 Toki-gun, Kasahara-machi (土岐郡笠原町) の原産で、すでに Hatusima (1967) がマルバハギではないかと疑問符付きでその異名とし、さらに Akiyama (1988) が、原記載に基づき異名としたものであ

る。このホロタイプ (Fig. 1) を調べて、それらの同定に間違いのないことを確認した。また、*L. bracteolata* はハリウッドで採集された標本1点に基づいて記載された種であり、その正体は不明であった。このホロタイプ (Fig. 2) を調べた結果これはキハギと同種であることが明らかになった。

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Noriyuki TANAKA: Taxonomic Treatments for Two Taxa of *Ypsilandra* (*Melanthiaceae*) from the Sino-Vietnamese Border

中国・ベトナム国境地帯に分布するショウジョウバカマ類 (シュロソウ科) についての分類学的新見解 (田中教之)

Summary: *Ypsilandra jinpingensis* W. H. Chen, Y. M. Shui & Z. Y. Yu described from southeast Yunnan, China, is transferred to the genus *Helonias* as *H. jinpingensis* (W. H. Chen, Y. M. Shui & Z. Y. Yu) N. Tanaka. *Ypsilandra yunnanensis* W. W. Sm. & Jeffrey var. *fansipanensis* J. M. H. Shaw reported from northern Vietnam is reduced to *H. jinpingensis*. It is noteworthy that *H. jinpingensis* is close in some floral characters to *H. bullata*, which is the only North American congener. Grounds for the reduction of both *Ypsilandra* Franch. and its closely allied *Heloniopsis* A. Gray to *Helonias* L. are briefly mentioned.

Chen et al. (2003) described a new

species, *Ypsilandra jinpingensis* W. H. Chen, Y. M. Shui & Z. Y. Yu, based on a specimen collected at an altitude of 2660 m in Jinping, southeast Yunnan, China. Line drawings of the habit and some floral parts of the plant were presented in their paper. Shui and Chen (2006) also gave a brief account of this plant with a color photograph of the habit taken in the natural habitat.

Shaw (2008) reported a new variety, *Ypsilandra yunnanensis* W. W. Sm. & Jeffrey var. *fansipanensis* J. M. H. Shaw, based on the collection made at an altitude of 2700 m in Lào Cai province, northern